ALABAMA COURT EMPLOYES.

DR. WHARTON'S ADVERSE OPINION IN DORSED BY MR. GARLAND,

The Law as Interpreted by the Diplo matic Law Officer-A Bushel of Reasons Found for Depriving the Court of Necessary Aids.

Attorney General Garland, to whom Secretary Bayard some weeks ago referred the question of the levality of the expenses of the court of Alabams claims, having alguished his concurrence in the opinion of the solicitor of the State Department, Mr. Francis Wharton, the publication of Mr. Wharton's opinion is authorized by the

State Department.

In some preliminary general observations as to the structure of the court, Mr. Wharten says it is as is shown by its title, by the shortness of its duration, and by the strict guard placed on it in the numerous specifications and restrictions to which it is subjected, a court of special, narrow, and purely temporary and limited jurisdiction. Its fifte, that of a court of commissioners appointed to conduct limited references than to courts whose powers emanate from a general constitutional or statutory grant. The powers of the commissioners are defined and limited with a minute and labortous particularity, in marked contrast with the terms used in establishing courts of general jurisdiction. State Department.

eral jurisdiction.

An act of a court of general jurisdiction is always presumed to be in the exercise of its inherent powers, while an act of a court of special jurisdiction is only held to be lawful when it is in the strict performance.

of special jurisdiction is only held to be lawful when it is in the strict performance of a statutory authorization.

Passing from this general observation, Mr. Wharton proceeds to inquire how far the several charges under consideration can be sustained under the statutes by which the tribunal is constituted.

Mr. Wharton quotes the sections of the statutes fixing the rate of compensation of the judges of the court, authorizing the employment of a clerk to be appointed by the President, a short-hand reporter to be selected by the court, allowing the court the necessary actual expenses of office rent, furniture, fuel, stationery, and printing, "and necessary incidental expenses," to be certified by the presiding judge and audited and paid on wonders under the direction of the Secretary of State, and authorizing the President to designate "a counselor-at-law" to represent the interests of the government, to receive a "reasonable allow-nece" in each claim, not to exceed \$8,000 per annum.

The constitutions and the little of the Mr. The constitutions are the statement.

per annum.
The question arises, says Mr. Wharton, whether under these provisions the appoint-ment of additional counsel of the United States, seventeen in number, at a large ag-

whether under these provisions the appointment of additional counsel of the United States, seventeen in number, at a large aggregate expenditure can be sustained.

"It is," he writes, "a settled rule that a statute which commerates certain objects on which it is to operate cannot be extended to cover independent objects of coordinate rank. The argument that the specification of an object excludes other objects of equal or greater dignity is strengthened in the present case by the addition to the enumerated objects of the words other necessary incidental expenses," In the present section also the word other makes the authorized "incidental expenses" bear the same subordinate relation to the operations of the court as do office rent, furniture, fuel, stationery, and printing." Hence 'other necessary incidental expenses' immediately following these words cannot be so strained as to authorize the court to appoint any officer except those employed in claiming and keeping order in the office of the 'court.' And this view is strengthened when we observe that the court has not the power under a preceding clause of appointing its own clerk, and that the only official that the court is authorized to appoint is a shorthand reporter at \$2,500 a year sainry." Mr. Wharton also notices that the clause with regard to counsel comes after that authorizing "other necessary incidental expenses," for which reason alone he says the "incidental clause cannot be regarded as authorizing the court to appoint any based on the construction of the statutes. "It is impossible," he writes "to suppose that Congress, in constituting this transient and singularly special and limited court, intended, by making it the depository of the prerogative of suppointing without check counsel to represent the United States, to transfer to such a court a function which belongs exclusively to the executive department of the government, and which by another slighted course content of the devention of the statutes.

belongs exclusively to the executive and ment of the government, and which by another statute is vested in the Attorney Genother statute is vested in the executive. It is belongs exclusively to the executive departeral, as representing the executive. It is equally impossible to suppose that Congress, when refusing to this court the appointment of its own clerk and when vesting the appointment of the single counsel for the United States in the President, limiting such counsel's salary to \$8,000 an-nually, should, under the the term 'inci-dental expenses,' have inpended to confer on the court the appointment of additional counsel whose salaries in the period be-tween the organization of the court in ISSC counsel whose salaries in the period be-tween the organization of the court in 1882 to the second quarter in 1885 were to amount to \$166,759, when the aggregate salary for the same period allowed by the act to the counsel authorized by it would amount only to \$22,000. Nor when we ex-amine the statutes constituting this court of commissioners can we find the slightest indication that Congress intended to endow the court with this abnormal and unconsti-tutional power.

counsel recognized by the act vested by it in the President of the United States, but in the President of the United States, but the function of appointing counsel to the United States, thus assumed by the court, is inconsistent with the absolute separation of judicial and executive functions which our system exacts, and is in conflict with the clause in the Revised Statutes which gives the Attorney General the authority to employ and retain in the name of the United States such attorneys and counselors as he may think necessary. The prerogative of appointing additional counsel to represent the United States before the Alabama commissioners is one, therefore, which belongs in principle and under statute to the executive department. For the court to seize this prerogative is not only to run counter to the statute constituting it, but to usurp a function belonging distinctively to the executive and to fill offices the filling of which is given by statute to the Attorney of which is given by statute to the Attorney

As to government experts and extra clerks, Mr. Wharton says the argument drawn from the rule, expressio verius est exclusio alterius, precludes also the allowance of their salaries. The importance of this question, he says, is shown by the fact that among the expenses of the complete that among the expenses of the complete. that among the expenses of the commis-sion are included the salary of an expert is Insurance, \$4,000; three assistant experts, one at \$2,000 and two at \$1,800; one clerk

Insurance, \$4,000; three assistant experts, one at \$2,000 and two at \$1,800; one clerk to insurance experts, \$1,400; a deputy clerk of the court, \$2,500; four assistants to the clerk at from \$1,000 to \$1,200, together with a judge's clerk and several clerks to counsel. For no one of these appointments is there any authority of law, and the fact that Congress refused to give the court the power to appoint the single clerk the statutes authorizes excludes the possibility of an intention to intrust the court with the appointment of a series of clerks. Nor can government experts be regarded as a necessary expense of the commissioners. By statute they are to conform as far as practicable to the mode of procedure and practice of the circuit courts of the United States," Writes the solicitor, "are conflicting questions of expert testimony determined by government-salaried experts. Is it not notorious that all other attempts in this country to take from parties the sole right of designating expert witnesses have falled for the reason that for the government, to dominate litigated issues by the appointment of official experts as assessors, would make the government the arbiter, not merely of disputed expert facts in litigation. appointment of official experts as assessors, would make the government the arbiter, not merely of disputed expert facts in litigation, but of all disputed theories in medicine, in psychology, and in physical sciences. The appointment of permanent salaried government experts is so inconsistent with common law practice and so prejudicial to the full and free development on trial of contested expert issues that even had the court unlimited power to appoint whomsoever it thinks best to conduct its business (which it has not), I should say that this claim should be disallowed."

Referring to the reason given by the learned president of the court for the extraordinary appointments and allowances, that such action was necessary for the proper management of the business before the court, the solicitor says the alleged inadequacy of

the machinery provided by Congress was known to the court immediately after its appearance, in 1874, and that under the circumstances the proper course was to apply to Congress for relief. The Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Wharton says, is at least as crowded with important business as is the court of the commissioners of Alabama claims, and is content with an allowance for expenses far less than that which the commissioners have claimed, but so far from attempting to enlarge its statutory machinery by its own action, that august tribunal has patiently waited from year to year for Congress to afford the relief it asks.

In considering the reply that in the construction of the statute the practice of the departments intrusted with its execution is to be taken into consideration, Mr. Wharton says: "Our books teem with cases in which public officers have been held responsible for having transcended the limits imposed upon them by statute; but I apprehend that this is the first case in which the idegal action of such an officer has been claimed to expand the limits of the statutes be transgressed. Nor can the subsequent re-establishment of the court be any more regarded as a ratification by Congress of the prior action of the court than could the re-election of a judge be regarded as ratifying all his prior erroneous decisions. The remaining point taken up in reply is that of res adjudicata. It is argued by the solicitor, however, that a formal approval by a Secretary of prior items of an account no more bars the discussion of subsequent tensor of the same class by his successors, than does the same class by his successors, than does the same class by his successors, than does the same class by his auccessors, than does the same class by his aucc

charges of a similar character when a new account is presented.

The charges for the payment of servants in cleaning and keeping order in the court room, and for criors, tipstaves, and messen-gers, are held by the solicitor to be "in-cidental" to maintaining the "office" of the court, and are therefore to be allowed.

The Insurance Business. "How's business?" said a reporter for the REPUBLICAN yesterday to H. L. Smith, secretary of the Farmers and Merchants' Life Insurance Company.

"Booming," was the reply, "We inorporated in July last, and since our reorganization on the 9th instant we have de-termined to remove into larger and more termined to remove into larger and more suitable quarters. Of our directors, Dr. W. P. C. Hazen and D. W. Magrath, especially, favor this change. Just what site we will select for our new office has not been as yet decided, but due notice of it will be given. Our capital stock will still remain at \$100,000."

"What do you think of small line writing \$" said the scribe.

"Well, as we are strictly a conservative company, we think it a very good policy and we write small lines on all desirable risks at equitable rates."

To Prosecute Chinese Persecutors. Attorney General Garland has notified District Attorney White at Tacoma, Wash. T., that he will be given whatever legal assistance he may require in prosecuting the persons arrested for complicity in the attacks recently made on the Chinese residents of that locality.

Mr. Hunter Improving. Assistant Secretary Hunter passed a com-ortable time yesterday and last night. His rest in absenting himself from the office together with his medical attendance, has shown very decidedly in his condition, and he is now; more comfortable than he has been since he left the office.

'The Speculators Spoiled. The sale of seats for the Thomas-Powell-Juch concert yesterday was very successful, but not to the speculator. The demand was large, but all had an equal chance, and soveral very desirable seats were overlooked in the rush.

The Richmond Whig Sale. On Saturday the Richmond (Va.) Whig is to be sold by auction under a decree of the chancery court. The paper is an old one, and should be valuable property. The terms are very easy and opportunities great.

Of our patrons are a constant study with us, and, as we manufacture all the clothing we sell, we need not depend on others for supply. Elseman Bres, cor. ith and E, manufacturers of reliable ciothing.

Home Rule in Ireland. There will be a meeting of the friends of home rule in Ireland at Clan-na-Gael Hall to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock for the pur-pose of forming a branch league.

Specialties. We are making special points, just now, on men's overcoats. Smooth fine Kersey, made up with raw edges and hip scare, at \$20 to \$50. Men's rough beaver overcoats, sacks, and surtons. All grades from \$5 to the best at \$50. Small boys. "Norfolk" suits. A large variety of styles added to our stock to-day. All grades and prices from \$5 to \$15. Small boys overcoats, entirely new styles, just opened, from \$4.00 to \$15. Boys' suits and overcoats, in sizes from \$2 to 16 years; all grades. Men's fine corkscrew suits, in Prince Albert costs, made of English goods, lined throughout with silk.

E. B. Bannus & Co.

Ye Hen and Ye Egg.

Ye Hen and Ye Egg.
[Indianapolis Times.]
The free trade conference recently held in Chicago had a rival in the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association, convened in the same city. The former wished free trade and the latter demanded a tariff on hen's eggs imported from Europe. It would appear at first blush that the American hen ought to be able to stand, or sit, alone without any assistance. If not, then European hen's eggs should be totally prohibited. Of course, there may be some esthetic people, with a veneration for everything old, who prefer an archaic egg, just as there are some epicures who prefer spoiled birds and cheese in an advanced stage of dissolution. But the great common people, whose palates are uneducated and whose olfactory nerves are sensitive, seem to be ates are uneducated and whose olfactory nerves are sensitive, seem to be prejudiced—and prejudice largely controls legislation. And, then, why should we adopt a debased British custom? Many thousands of eggs are imported from France into England, and in the English market three varieties of the fruit are offered for sale at prices in correspondence to their antiquity. First, there are nice eggs; secondly, eggs that are not so nice, and thirdly, eggs that are far, far different. Americans may endure British hats and Wagner's music, but they draw the line on French eggs. The Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association have taken a lofty stand on this matter, that will receive the cordial indorsement of the American people. American people.

Literary Notes.

The writer of an open letter to The Century for December makes a very practical suggestion in the line of co-operation among the householders, involving the establishment of a new trade—that of "Universal Tinker," a workman who shall take the contract of keeping houses in repair, and who shall receive a stated salary from residents of a block or neighborhood.

In the December Century will appear opinions on the subject of "What shall be done with our ex-Fresidents"—commenting on the open letter in the August number of the same magazine—written at the request of the editor, by Senator Edmunds, Judge Cooley, and the Hon. Francis Wharton. All these gentlemen record themselves as opposed to new senatorships. Mr. Wharton favors the pension plansenator Edmunds thinks it worthy of some consideration. Judge Cooley and Mr. Wharton consider the senatorship suggestion as related to former Presidents, and show its disadvantages with interesting detail.

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show its disadvantages with interesting detail.

The Century will devote an article in its next number to "The 'Lamia' of Keats, and the illustrations of Mr. Will H. Low." Mr. Low's work, which is not yet issued by its Thiladelphia publishers, has already attracted a great deal of attention among artists and art critics. Three of the original drawings will be reproduced by wood engravings in The Century.

Dr. Waldstein, the well-known young American lecturer on Greek art, at Cambridge, England, will print in the December Century a paper on "The lesson of Greek Art," in which he shows the necessity and the possible means of educating the people in art. A second paper will follow, showing how the artist should be educated. The subject is discussed, notin a merely technical manner, but in a way to interest all classes in the community, professional and otherwise.

How a Capital Hill Man Escaped Death at Fort Garry. A reporter for the REPUBLICAN had a conversation last evening with F. H. Burr, a gentleman who was awhile imprisoned at Fort Garry, Manitoba, by Riel and his halfbreed rebels.

The gentleman, now a resident of Washington, was trading with the Indians, previous to 1865, on our northwestern border, and in the fall of that year estab-lished himself at a post on the Red river, The Hudson Bay Company then claimed,

under their charter from the crown, the right, not only to maintain trading posts, but of selling or retaining the lands throughout the region now known as Maul-toba. The British government, desiring undisputed title to the land, gave the com-pany £5,000 for rights of domain claimed— the corporation to retain their trading

posts, &c.

It was the settled policy, it seems, of the Hudson Bay Company to encourage employes—French, English, or Scotch—to intermarry with the native tribes, and in this ployes—French, English, or Scotch—to internarry with the native tribes, and in this way the company expected to control in some measure the frieodahip and trade of the Indians. This will account for the large number of half-breeds in the northwest to-day. It was the interest of the company, also, in order to keep up the supply of furs, to discourage immigration. After the title to the lands was relinquished by the Hudson Bay Company it was bruited among the French half-breeds that they would have to pay again for their farms—as the English government had bought and turned over to the Canadas all the lands obtained from the original proprietary company. This misunderstanding was the real cause of the half-breed rebellion. The English and Scotch half-breeds were always satisfied that the government would not deprive them of the ownership in the lands Religious differences, too, had much to do in fomenting trouble; the French being Catholics, and the other half breeds Protestants—those of English blood keeping up connection with the Episcopal church, and the Scotch half-breeds being Presbyterians. Where the Catholic mission was established, opposite Fart Garry, the French half-breed settlement, and on the Assimbolue river were both English and French half-breed settlements. There was not much intermarrying practiced between the different settlements, on account of race prejudices.

Riel and his "adjutant general," Lepine

different settlements, on account or race prejudices.
Riel and his "adjutant general," Lepine (abetted, it is believed, by Bishop Tache and other French Catholics), began the open rebellion against British rule, and succeeded in capturing, with but little opposition, the forts and posts of the Hudson Bay Company. With the arms and stores thus obtained they held out for some time, as is known, against the loyal inhabitants.

timis.

The English and Scotch half-breeds made an attempt to capture or retake Fort Garry by surprise, but failed in their project. Riel and his French half-breeds at the fort agreed to a truce with their half-breed enemies outside, but treacherously took advantage of the full to capture the party. Scott, who was a prominent leader among the English and Scotch half-breeds, was ignominiously put to death by Riel. The body of the brave Canadian was buried (as his comrades were led to suppose) in the fort in their presence—to overawe the prisoners evidently—but in reality the coffin was filled with stones and the body of Scott was, by Riel's orders, taken secretly down to the river, weighted, and sunk therein. The balt treatment of the English and Scotch half-breed prisoners made Fort Garry for two months, to them, seem in its horrors like the veritable "Black Hole of Calcutta."

The trading post of Mr. Burr was first invaded by armed English and Scotch half-breeds in their march against Fort Garry, and he was taken prisoner and carried along, as it was feared by this party he might prove a spy for their French enemies. He was released just before the men were themselves made prisoners, but he had hardly returned to his trading post when the French, in their turn, arrested him. He was then taken to the fort, and probably escaped death by convincing Riel and his followers there of the risk they ran, if he was mailtreated, in having the Americans also for their enemies.

They were expecting ald from the Fenians in the United States at that time. The willy half-breed leader thought it the better policy to release the American trader, and so today he is allive to explain the ins and out of this half-breed rebellion.

Riel, Mr. Burr avers, had for a long time been a disturbing element. After he es-The English and Scotch half-breeds made

of this half-breed rebellion.

Riel, Mr. Burr avers, had for a long time

Riel, Mr. Hurr avers, had for a long time been a disturbing element. After he es-caped from Canada and came over our border, claiming to be an American citizen, he mustered his party of outlaws at the Montana polls, and they deposited about 100 fraudulent votes. Then when Riel, as the leader in this outrage, was sought by our authorities he escaped into Canada, where on Monday he met his just deserts on the scaffold.

HINTS FOR HEALTH.

The Development of Chest Power and Strengthening of Shoulders IfF. A. Carpenter in Good Cheer.

"Chest, thirty-three; inflated, thirty-five." Standing in the show room of a fashionable tailor's I heard these words proceeding from behind the heavy drapery which cut off the measuring alcove.

As I waited for attendance the curtain was drawn aside and a young man, who had evidently just left his order for a suit of clothes, stepped out. He was of medium height with decently broad shoulders and fairly proportioned limbs, yet the flatness of the narrow chest spoiled all beauty of form by a lack of fullness that meant a lack of power, a shorter life, and a weaker hold

form by a lack of fullness that meant a lack of power, a shorter life, and a weaker hold upon existence.

Passing out into the street my attention was directed by this incident to the forms of the men I met, and in my walk I did not see a single perfect development of chest among the crowd of young and middle-aged men of all classes and conditions that a great city's streets may show.

That afternoon I attended an athletic meeting in one of the city parks, where trained athletes, representatives from every part of the world, contended for the champion honor in feats of strength. The perfect development was obtained through years of steady, careful training, which by means of a variety of exercises, thickened, hardened every muscle in their bodies and swelled out chests, whose full curved lines, whose broad front and deep sides gave to the looker-on a sense of tremendous strength and of wonderful endurance.

Stand up a moment. Remove your coat and walstoost. Put the tape-measure around you—under your arms, across your chest—tight. What does it read? Thirty-five inches. Put your hands on your hips, thumbs in front—that helps to throw your shoulders back; never mind if arms akimbo are proof positive of a tendency to vulgarity; now take a long, slow breath through your nostrils. Notice the swelling of your abdomen and the size of your chest. Now have the same measure taken again—thirty-seven and one-half. Two and one-half inches difference, now that every aircell in your lungs is filled. Do not hold your breath long enough to feel uncomfortable in the alightest degree, and let it out through your nostrils, of course. Try that six times every night and morning, and, in a month, make another measurement.

The Washington Cudet Corps Fair. The result of the voting at the Washington Cadet Corps fair last night was as follows Gold badge for member of the corps, won by Capt. Brooks, 1,184 votes; easy chair for staff officer, won by Capt. Boston, 1,130 votes; writing desk, won by Adjutant Mal-vin, 1,150. The fair will continue until Monday evening.

The Power of Song. lowing lines were addressed to Miss Minnie Ewan on hearing her sing in church. Minine Ewan on hearing her sing in church.]

0, tell me, maiden, where abides
The spell that makes my heart-strings thrill,
Where dwells the power that fills my soul
With Joy or sorrow at thy will?
Thy clear notes, like the lark that caught
Ills song from simlight's golden bars.
Seem silver chords from heaven strayed—
A scraph's harp smid the stars.

"Tis well some holy place should shrine
A voice like thine, so beavenly sweet,
That seems a benediction when
It carols of "Tby Mercy Sweet."
My tortured heart, that grier and care
Have wrung so long—so very long—
Lays hold on faith and soars once more
U, on the wings of thy bright song.
MAGGIE SULLIVAN BURKE.

ANCIENT GERMANY.

and About Tentonic Ruins. VILLA MARINE HOFF, GERMANY, NOV. 6. —There is such a world of beauty around [From the Eastern Express, Constantinople, this spot—the air is so invigorating. It seems [The American Cont. 27, 1880.] to me one might live forever, and the people do look the picture of happiness and health. I have been very much interested in the manners and customs of the peasantry; there is something very pleasant in the un-falling "good morning" as they pass. They

failing "good morning" as they pass. They work much slower than we (time is of no consequence), and the absence of activity gives a strange feeling of restfulness.

Early this morning we took our coffee and dressed for a trip to Goslar. Thither we went by rail, accompanied by a large party of Americans and Russians. On our way we passed several towers of the robber king, silent witnesses of his cruel deeds.

After a short ride we arrived at the quaint town, dating from the tenth century, and renowned as the birthplace of Henry IV. Our first visit was at the Cathedral—formerly Catholic, now Lutheran. We saw several fine psintings—one of Martin Luther, the only original in existence.

From there we went to view a magnificent

several fine psintings—one of Martin Luther, the only original in existence. From there we went to view a magnificent private museum. I could not begin to tell of the many antiquities we saw—pictures, old gold and sliver, and royal costumes from many hundred years; Indeed, one's love for the antique could be gratified—from the seal ring of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette to the gilded slipper of Louis Quinze. A head of Titian painted by himself interested me greatly, as also several Scripture pieces.

The craze for the old is supreme in this locality, and bits of tapestry, old chima, and inlaid furniture are exposed to sale at such marvelous prices that my exchequer will not admit of a purchase. An anusing incident occurred here. One of our party, a Russian ledy, could speak neither English nor German, and when our guide addressed her in her own tongue she threw her arms about his neck and kissed him.

The morning being spent, we were quite ready for our dinner, which we took at table d'hote in an old hotel remodeled from an old castle, itself a gem of the old and new. Having refreshed ourselves with an excellent dinner we proceeded to the Kalser house, the oldest castle in Germany. It is now being restored for the present Kalser. The grand hall, where the first emperor used to gather his nobles to take the oath, contains the veritable chair in which he was crowned. Above the dais is a picture representing Emperor William on horseback. Above is the spirit form of his

which he was crowned. Above the dats is a pleture representing. Emperor William on horseback. Above is the spirit form of his beautiful mother, Marie Louise, holding a crown. The royal family surround him, and conspictously by his side is Bismarck and Von Moltke. It is considered one of the finest paintings of modern times. It was executed by famous artists, who had been several years in completing it.

The little chapte contains the remains of Henry HI. Above the tomb is a life-size figure of the same, rudely cut in stone. We saw the old court house, an old structure in figure of the same, rudely cut in stone. We saw the old court house, an old structure in a good state of preservation. The small chandellers of beaten gold and silver were very beautiful. We were shown, also, the room where the judges used to hold court, the chair in which they sat, and the hand of solid iron used in taking the oath. It resembled a gantlet. In the center was a heart and cross, upon which the witness placed the first two ingers of his right hand, swearing eternal fealty to the crown. A small chapel adjacent contains a tankard of 1407. Near the staticase is a cage, in which, it is said, scolds

taircase is a cage, in which, it is said, scold vere incarcerated.

No trip that we have made has been mor delightful or more pleasant to refer to than the one to ancient Goslar. EUSEBIA.

READY FOR STATESMEN. Preparations for Congress at the Capitol-Members' Desks Ready for the

Preparations are being carried on rapidly at the capitol for the coming session of Congress, and quite a number of workmen are engaged in it. The walls, both exterior and interior, have been cleaned, and repainted where it was necessary, and the fresso work in the rotunda is being put on. In the House of Representatives the carpets have been put down, and the desks of the members—333—are being arranged. The speaker's and clerks desks are being covered with new blue cloth, and the gilt work of the walls are being retuched. Some repairs are also being made in the spectators' gallery, and the elegraph and telephone lines are being arranged. The committee rooms are also receiving attention, carpets, desks, and new furniture being put in, and not the most important improvement is the heating and ventilating of the chamber.

In the Senate wing there is but little to do. The old carpet which adorned the floor of the Senate clamber is being relaid, although the need-of a new one is attested by the frayed edges and finding of the colors. Seventy-six desks are being put in, and they are the same as were used last year. The committee rooms are being refurnished, and the paint work has been cleaned. lown, and the desks of the members-333

as were used and year. The committee rooms are being refurnished, and the paint work has been cleaned.

Signs of the coming session of Congress are already visible about the hotels and public resorts of this city. While there are few members of Congress in the city yet, the people who generally come to see that the nation's lawmakers do their work are beginning to arrive in sections and are already mapping out a programme of schemes to be put through at the coming session. The members of Congress in the city are chiafly occupied in perfecting arrangements for housing their families and in discussing the probable issues of the session. The proposed change of the rules is receiving considerable attention, while the tariff, sliver, and civil service questions are being discussed. The candidates for positions under the House and Senate are working among the members now in the city.

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

The Sanitary Police Puzzled Over an Almshouse Inmate. A neatly dressed colored woman about 23

years of age entered the sanitary officer's room at Police Hendquarters Friday and stood for a minute or so in front of Officer Teeple. The

minute or so in front of Oileer Teeple. The officer was figuring upon sanitary matters, and did not notice the woman before him. A gurgling sound made him look up, and, with his characteristic politeness, he inquired: "Madam, what can I do for you?"

No reply came, and the question was again repeated in a louder tone. "Are you deaf?" asked the officer, who had become quite tired asking the same question in tones that resembled a singer running the scale.

A smile came over the woman's face that looked like that some mischief was lurking there. She seized a piece of paper, attempted to write something upon it, and with another surgie she handed it to Teeple.

"Crank," thought the officer, who, on examining the handwriting, failed to tell whether it was a Philadelphia lawyer's brief or a Chicago girl's love letter.

"Tackle this woman," said the officer to Charley O'Neil and Harry James, as they entered the room. Charley put on his specs, eyed the woman from head to foot, put the same question to her that had been asked in about the same tones of voice, the only difference being that he struck a note an octave higher on the last round than did the sanitary officer.

"She must be very deaf," said Charley, giving up the job.

omeer.
"She must be very deaf," said Charley, giving up the job.
"I guess she is a mute," put in Harry James.
"That is about the size of it," said the now

"That is about the size of it," said the now tired out men.
Charley now took a turn at the contortion act, and he succeeded in finding out that the woman was from Virginia, and that she washed and ironed for a living. Nothing else could be gotten out of her. After an hour of hard work it was thought best to send the woman to the almahouse until something could be learned about her.

"She is now down there," said Mr. Teople, "and the people there have tackled her to fad out who she is. We are anxious to find out who she is. We are anxious to find out her home. I can give you this description of her, and if you publish it some good may come of it. She has small but regular features, quite dark complexion, dressed in red and black calleo, I think, dark cloth coat, trimmed with plush, and a black straw hat."

"Who is she "asked the RHUURLICAN man.
"That is what we all want to know," was the reply.

the reply.

* Pile tumors, rupture, and fistule radically sured by improved methods. Book, 19 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. WORK AND WAGES.

In Montreal the German hands recently im-ported by a cigar manufacturing firm struck work, claiming that the firm was not holding to the agreement made them. The black coal miners of Indiana have de-clared for arbitration in the matter of a 5-cost advance asked, and indorsed by the Federated Association of Miners and Mine Laborers.

The strike of the switchmen in the Illinois Central railroad yards has been amicably adjusted. The strike lasted only two hours and is the shortest successful one on record. They receive an advance of \$10 per month. The minors at Straitsville have in mass meeting instructed the president of the State Minors Association to order a general suspension throughout the state. In the meantime all are allowed to work who can get the 60-cent rate, Operators of the Hocking, Sunday Creek, and Shamill valley have resolved to stand firm for a 56-cent rate.

OUR MINISTER IN TURKEY. An American Lady's Observations in Far-East Opinion of Hon. S. S. Cox's

"Three Decades of Federal Legislaflon,"

Oct. 27, 1893.]

The American government has sent representatives to Turkey of almost every kind and character during the last few years. Among them have been jointenans by profession, poets by preference, ex-confederate and ex-fielerst generals retired from the business of maniau-ther, through acts of Congress; and at the prevent memera agentleman who happily adds to three decrades of congressional experience a pen as ready and versatile as are his mind and torgue.

to three decades of congressional experience a pen as ready and versatile as are his mind and torsum.

While one of the American minister's immediate predecessors held gonile daillances with the Musea, by pertinacionsly producing volumes of verree in which there was more of patriotism than of poetic inspiration, his martial successor boldy sched on the New Testament as the foundation of a semi-biblical remance, in, which the simple but sublime story of the Saviour is parodied and profamed, although some "in west" Sanday schools may have adopted it as a class book.

But the present plenisotentiary of the United States has taken a wider range and a boider flight than any of bis predecessors, in giving is the world the bistory of that "Hind of wook," the American civil war, in which, as a stateman and leader of the northern Democracy, he bore a consplenous and most henorable part.

Mr. Cox was a war Democrat, and on the side of the north in principle and inaction throughout the secession struggle; and hence an adversary, though a most generous and forgiving one, to the men and measures which secured the undivided support of the whole southern people, who with arms in their hands for four years sustained "the lost cause," (12,00,00 of southerners, hampered by the presence in their midst of \$1,00,000 of shaves, arrayed against the 30,00,000 of the north.

Bury man as Mr. Cox must have been during those eventful twenty four years of public life, and noted as he always has been as one of the hardest working members of Congress, he yet has traveled much abroad and has written as he ran the records of his experiences in muy books of travet. Among Guses are "The Buck-cyc Afrond," Whiter Sunbeams, "Orient Sunbeams," "Artic Sunbeams," "Orient Sunbeams, and or the witer stants then with an Individuality as seculiarly characteristic as that of the well-

Laugh !" &c.

In these books the quick observation, the humorous perception, and the sunny nature of the writer stanse them with an Individuality as peculiarly characteristic as that of the well-known American humorists, Artsmus. Ward and Mark Twain. Of course anything more than a mere notice of this last and most elaborate work of Mr. Cox, comprising as it does 700 closely printed pages of reading matter. In large book form, would be simply impossible. Nor is it a work of which short extracts would give the elightest idea, covering as it does a field so wide and connected so harmoniously in all its parts and sections.

The typographical executive, illustrations, and general "get up" of this really valuable book are most creditable to the American publishers.

Even the parental vanity of anthorship must be fully satisfied at seeing its Boolamin arrayed in garments like unto these.

"The Three Beendes" will find its permanent place, as a most valuable book of reference, in the libraries of all who take an interest in the American republic, and in the truth of history.

The author is to be congratulated, and the est in the American republic, and in the trith of history.

The author is to be congratulated, and the American people as well, on the production of such an impartial norrative of the almostory of the trith who illustrated it.

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A Queer Story That Is Doubtless Untru

A Queer Story That Is Doubtiess Universal Con the file of the War Department, flow. Curt is sory, are two rather spiny displatenes, one addressed to him by Secretary stantom, and the other his reply.

It was late in the war, probably to the spring of 1864, that Gov. Curtin came here to see the Secretary of War, and after giving him a harrowing description of the condition of federal prisoners in Anderson-ville he appealed to him to save them.

Mr. Stanton said te did not see how he could do anything. "Why," said the governor of Pennsylvania, "we have thousands of confederate prisoners, let there be an exchange." With some heat the Secretary asked if he mean to propose that we should take back a lot of diseased and enfeebled meb, who could not return to the ranks, and give the confederates an equal number of healthy and well-fed men, who would at once recruit their armies.

Gov. Curtin said that was exactly what he was after, "Well, sir," said Stanton, "a man who professes to be loyal to the government ought to be ashamed to make such a treasconable suggestion." Curtin is an insacible gentleman, and he left in a choleric condition.

Immediately after he got home he received

inscible gentleman, and he left in a choleric condition.

Immediately after he got home he received from the Secietary a dispatch about as follows: "In the interests of lovality to the government and the speedy suppression of the rebellion you should resign at once and retire to private life, which you should never have left." Curtin replied to the Secretary: "In the interests of humanity you should die and go to hell, where you ought to have gone long ago."

DIED.

JACOBS.—On Thursday, November 19, 1885, firs, Essia T., beloved wife of E. A. Jacobs. Funeral services at Bock Creek Church Sunday, be 21st instant, at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends are expectfully invited. respectfully invited.

AULD—Wednesday afternoon, November 18, JAMES AUJS, agod 59 years.
Funeral from his late residence, \$15 Thirteenth strest northwest, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of family invited to attend.

THORNLEY—Suddenly, November 19, 1885, at 830 o'clock a. m., Thomas Thomas, in the Blat year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 215 New Jersey avenue northwest, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock p. m. **

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od, Warm Fur Caps at \$2 and \$2.50. Fur Trimming. of all kinds and widths, but only of good, reliable qualities, and at same prices as the many inferior grades now in the market. dal attention is called to our

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(Sept

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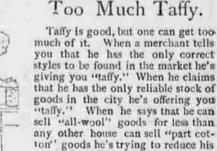
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Stout Gentleman: Of course we can fit you, both in Suits and Overcoats, and save you money, too.

Workingman: Our stock of Overcoats from \$5 up is complete; also

our assortment of Pants from \$1.50 up.

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M. C.: We have the Full-Dress Suits, swallow-tail coat with satin lining, for about one-half usual price; also Black Cloth and Corkscrew Prince Albert Suits from \$15 up.

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